SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent med . fries, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that of many others in favor of this medicine. The PAIN KILLER is invaluable for the discases for which it is recommended. Try a bottle of it and see if we do not state correctly .- Roman €u 23-1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS, Will enrich the blood and prevent it frem becom-ing watery and weak, give a healthy complexion, restore the appetite, invigorate the system, and are very paistable. These bitters are recommendare very paistable. These bitters are recommended to all persons requiring a safe and valuable
tonic to impart tone and strength to the system,
not given by bitters merely stimulant in their
effects; which, although they may possess tonic
vegetable properties, cannot give the strength to
the blood which the Iron Bitters will give.
Prepared by Wm. Elis. Chevaist. For sale in
Washington by KIDWELL & SON, Pennsylvania
scenue and lath street.

mv26.3m

ERRING BUT MOBLE. SELF-HELP FOR YOUNG MEN, who having arred, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of change. Address HOW AED SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Box P

PIC-NICS. EXCURSIONS, &c. HO! FOR ROCKVILLE!

B. CRUIT & SON Will run their Omaibuses from their Stables to the Fair every morning at 7,8 and 2 moods at cooks in Fair \$1.0 cich way. Call early and engace your ears.

R. CRUIT & SON.

ACHT BACE. - The Steamer WAWASET, Capt. Fowke, will leave lith. DAY MORNING NEXT. for the accommedation of those wishing to witness the Regatta. The laties will be specially provided for, and good order preserved. L'OB MOUNT VERNON.

The steamer ARROW, Captain Thomas Stack pole, leaves her wharf, foot of 7th street, DAILY (except Sundays,) at 10 a m., for MOUNT VERNON, tenching at Ale: andria, Forts Foote and Washington, Marshall Hall, Md., White House and Fare to Meant Vernon and return. \$1.50.

JAMES SYKES. Gen'i Supt.

Office: Willard's Hotel.

CAMP MEETING. SUNDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDON AND HAMPSHIRE BAILROAD.

Train will leave the Depot on the arrival of the mail train, leaving Washing ton at 70 clock, for the CAMP MEET ING at Thornten's Station, "Cool Springs Camp Ground" Also for Hamilton's, "for the Hillsborough Camp Ground." Fare, Recurd Trip-To Thornton's, \$1.25; to Hamilton's, \$2.50. Tickets good tril 4th of September.

B. H. HAVENNER, General Ticket Agent. A LL ABOARD FOR GLYMONT.

JOSEPH H. SHAFFIELD. The ever popular proprietor of Glymont, takes pleasure in announcing to his host of friends and pat one that he will give a GRAND EXCURSION, ex-The commodious steamer WAWASET will leave her wharf, at the foot of Seventh street, at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.; returning, will leave Glymont at 3 and 10 p. m.; in the evening there will be a brilliant display of fireworks and a grand illumination. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at all the Hotels, of John F Eilis. Metzerott, and of J. H. Shaffield, No 246 Pennsylvania avenue Weber's Brass and String Band has been en-

OMRIBUSSES FOR PIO-NICS

NAILOR BROTHERS STABLES. y 28-1m Between 13% and 14th

AMUSEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY REmoved their AET STORE from No. 304 Penns.
avenue, to No. 245 F street, between 18th and
lith streets in Hooe's new building.
Our new store will be opened to the public as
soon as it can be properly fitted up, with a new
and splendid assortment of everything in our line.
Thanking the public for past favors, we hope to
receive a continuance of their patronage, which
we shall at all times endeavor to merit.
jy 3
SMITH & STRONG.

BO. 456 ON EXHIBITION NO. 406 7TH AND SALE 7TH STREET AT MARKRITER'S, STREET. Se Seventh street, between D and E streets, Eight Doors above Odd Fellows' Hall, Cheice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c. Also, Largest Stock Paperhangings, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Picture Oord and Tassels, Bings, Nalis, &c., in the District. TERMS CASH. Piesse Remember Name and Sumber.

BARGAINS: BARGAINS!

Selling our entire stock CHEAP FOR CASH For a few days only. DAVIS'.
26 Market Space.

MPOETANT WILL BEMOVE TO

COB. EIGHTH ST. AND MARKET SPACE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. Selling at great reduction for cash previous to that time. At GERAT BEDUCTION IN

PANCY AND MILLINEBY GOODS For a few days only, previous to removal Septem her 1, 1869. Call at once and get bargains.

At DAVIS'. 20 Market Space.

NOTIOE.

The only place in the city to buy your BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS at regular

> WHOLESALE PRICES STRASBURGER BROS.,

BETWEEN I AND K. WHERE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT CAN

349 PENN'A AVENUE. BOOTS AND SHORE.

A DEDUCTION OF 16 PER CERT. ON ALL Wishing to reduce our large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, we will make a deduction of 10 PER CENT. on all Cash Sales for MIXTY DAYS FROM DATE.

H. BURSS & CO.,

340 Pennsylvania accurac.

17 23-18e1

FOR THE BEST TEAS AND COPPE IN WASHINGTON CITY.

GO TO THE HONG. 536 SEVENTH STREET. B. C. STEVENS, Proprietor.

will do the cooking and heat two or three air taken from outside.

Every one warranted. an27-1w 325 Penn's avenne, near 7th etreet

BESSMAKING DEESSES, SUITS, CLOAES, &c., made in the latest French styles and at moderate prices at 336 Pennsylvania avenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, The advertisement for proposals to farnish Stationery to this Department, under date of July 30, 1869, is hereby withdraws.

BICHARDSON,

Acting Secretary

Knening Star

VOL. XXXIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869. Nº. 5,138.

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip.

INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from his source to-day were \$448,477.

returned to the city and resumed the duties of his office yesterday. THE NEW CASH ROOM in the north wing of the Treasury Department was occupied to-day

COMMISSIONER FISHER, of the Patent Office,

and the business transacted there. SECRETARY RAWLINS is improving, but is not yet able to at'end to the duties of his office his physician having recommended that he

remain as quiet as possible. COMMISSIONER DELANO left here last evening for Sandy Springs, Md., but will retern to the city this evening with his wife, who has been in bad health for some time past.

SUPERVISOR DUTCHER, of New York, has seized the distilleries of F. C. Farrell and Dwyer & Co., in the 3d New York district, for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. Both of these distilleries are large establishments.

THE CASHIERS of the National Barks are to be required to furnish the Government with a detailed statement of the items of their specie accounts. The information is desired for general and statis ical purpores.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN is expected to reach this city on Monday from Watte Salphar Springs, as we stated yesterday, and will be accompanied by Mr. George Peabody, who will be his guen for a few days.

SUPERVISOR DRUMMOND, of Iowa, has seized the tobacco factory of J. A. Henderson & Co., it Keekuk, Iowa, for a violation of the Internai Revenue laws. Tais establishment belongs to ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and

NAVAL .- Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock is detached from the Nipsic and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Struggham at New York, for Ensign Cornelius R. Meeker from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to the

PROMOTIONS .- Daniel Robertson has been promoted from 1st to 2d class and E. M. Bowling from 2d to 3d class clerks in the office of Treasurer Spinner, Andrew Johnson, S. H. Jackson, and Isaac Thoraten have been promoted from 2d to 3d class and E. L. Mills frem 1st to 2d class in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY RAWLING has received a letter from Senator Osborn, of Florida, enclosing a list of Democratic employess at the Pensaccia Navy Yard, and recommending their removal and the appointment in the'r stead of Republicans. Many of the persons named served in the rebelarmy, and a few of them are employed by the War Department, which is the cause of the letter being addressed to Secretary Riwlirgs.

THE INCOME TAX .- Commissioner Delano is said to be opposed to the repeal of the income ax law. The receipts from internal revenue his year are estimated at \$200,000,000, but Mr Delano's plan is to relieve the manufacturing and producing interest as far as possible. In his opinion the income tax is the most just and equitable that is collected, and therefore when the reduction is made he will try to have it on some other ource, and leave the income tax last to be stricken off. Secretary Boutwell is said to agree with Mr. Delano.

INDIAN APPAIRS .- Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau, has received dispatches from Messrs. Brunot and Dodge, of the independent Indian Commission, to the effect that they have succeeded in making arrangements with the leading chiefs of the Chevennes and Arrapahoes to have all the Northern Cheyennes brought in and located upon their reservations. When this is accomplished much will have been done in the way of quieting the Indian troubles in southern Kansas and

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT .- The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Governor Stearns, wife and daughter, Senator Cragin, Chief Justice Burly, and several others reached the Concord House in the White mountains early Thursday night. At all the stations along the route immense crowds of people were assembled and were allowed a few minutes for an introduction. At Plymouth the party were received by Senator Samuel D. Craig. of Boston, and a committee of guests of the Pemigewasset House. A Presidential salute was fired, and a large concourse of citizens of Plymouth were assembled in front of the hotel, The President appeared on the balcony, and was received with applause. After meeting the guests of the hotel in the parlor, the Presidential party sat down to an elegant dinner At half-past twelve the party resumed the journey, passing through the villages of Rumney, Wentworth, Warren, Woodsville, Bath. and Lisbon. At each place the people had turned out en masse, receiving the President with cheers, salutes and ringing of bells. At three o'clock the train reached Littleton, and the President there passed about twenty minutes in a drive through the town. The party then left, the President leading the way, the rest following in two six-horse coaches. At Betblehem the party were entertained at a lunch at the Sinclair House. From there the President rode rapidly ahead, reaching the Concord House, a distance of twenty-five miles, in five hours, including a delay of one hour at Bethlehem. Yesterday the entire party, in charge of Mr. Nathan White, valted the summit of Mount Washington by the mountain

THE WAR IN JAPAN-INTERESTING BIS. PATCHES FROM ADMIRAL ROWAN, - Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding Asiatic squadron, dated Yokobama, July July 23d. On account of war being anticipated in the northern part of Japan. the U. S. steamer Aroostook, Lieut. Com. Bradford, had been ordered to Hakodadi to afford protection to our consul and American interests that might be there. On the arrival of the Aroos-took there. Ennemote was found strongly en-trenched and determined to resist any attack on the part of the Mikado's land and naval forces. As soon as the Mikado's troops shou'd reach the rear of Ennomoto a combined attack by land and sea was to be made. The leaders of both parties informed the consuls and the commanders of ships of war that they would not be responsible for the safety of foreigners in Hakodadi, and requested them they would not be responsible for the safety of foreigners in Hakodadi, and requested them all to withdraw. The American Consul, and his numerous family and connections, sought protection on board the Arcostook. The United States steamer Gueida was also sent to Hakodadi to take an equal portion of the persons who sought our protection. The Iroquois was ordered to follow the Uneida, and remain at Hakodadi if necessary, if not, to return and report the state of affairs. During the seige some good dashes were made by both sides. One of Enomota's ships was handled with ability, but the Stonewall was more than a match for a score like her. Enomoto having lest his navy, and had his fort knocked down by the fire of the Stone-Enomoto having lest his navy, and had his fort knocked down by the fire of the Stonewall, surrendered to save useless loss of hife, and is now a prisener at Teddo. Commander Williams had an interview with the commander-in-chief of the successful forces, who told him that foreigners would now be pretected, whereupon he landed all the women and children, and sent the Arosstock to Nagazunk as directed.

The country is now at peace, and is likely to remain so. The Tycoon is a sort of voluntary prisoner in his own castle, and his family—Tokegana, and the most powerful and influential in the Empire—has been deprived of much

of its income by order of the Mizado, at the instance, no doubt of the southern Princes, who combined and deprived the Tycoon of almost supreme power, which his family had held for hundreds of years. The Japanese government has advertised for proposals for removing Enomoto sunken fleet from the harbor of Ha-

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. The call for a convention in St. Louis, to consider the question of the removal of the national capital to that city, is not meeting with the unauimous response so desirable as an augur of success. The truth is, there are a great many other locations which are just as suitable for a pational capital as St. Louis, and it is not to be expected that each of these will without an effort, consent to have its claims ignored, and with one accord endorse the stock-jobbing proposition of the enterprising city on the Mississippl. The idea of a geographical center for a capital, or a center of population er of commerce, is good, but neither is conclusive in itself. Other nations as great and as prosperous as our own have existed, and yet continue, where capitals are situated very far from the geographical center. Lon-don, Paris and St. Petersburg answer a good purpose for capitals, yet neither is the center of national territory, trade or population. We do not affirm that the time may not come when the national capital should be moved to a more central location; but certainly that time has not yet arrived. The processes of expansion and annexation are not yet completed migration is moving the carter of population continually; our State or national boundaries are by no means fixed; new States are each year being added on the West or Southwest; other territory will be acquired from Mexico on the South, and the Canadas on the North-mines of mineral wealth yet undiscovered will direct or divert the tide of immigration. We are in brief only in a formative state, and our center is nowhere. To-day Cincinnati or Louisville is nearer the center of population than any other prominent point or points, while geographcally Omaha is even too far eastward. The annexation of Cuba or Mexico would move the geographical center southward toward Santa Fe, and the center of population to-ward Memphis or New Orleins. When Canada becomes ours Detroit will be central, both numerically and geographically. With all these forming, changing elements and probabilities, it is folly to talk of fixing a suitable location for a new capital. A work of this kind, if done at all, must be well do not in the interest of any locality or for the benefit of stock jobbers or speculators, but done for the general benefit of the nation, and unchangeable for all future time. In our presen condition as a ration it is worse than folly to naugurate this new enterprise. Aside from he want of unanimity necessary to secure the best results, there is no pressing urgency just now why this question should be sprung; and hence we notice with pleasure that Governor Barker refused to lend to the scheme his official sanction. If the distinguished author of the Attica letter were Governor of Indiana it is probable that he would favor the scheme, if for no other reason than the realization of the proposition which he a score of years ago brought forward in behalf of abolition The gentleman referred to proposed, in case of the failure to secure the abolition of slavery in he District of Columbia, to advocate moval of the Capital to free soil, and we remember the wood cuts of the time as representng the valiant author of the sentiment actually tugging at the Capital with a rope, from its stately dome, to drag it to the land of the truly free. It was a somewhat novel way to advertise the call to ask the Governors of the Stales to appoint delegates, and a partial failure to secure representatives in this way must be charged to the want of appreciation of the new mode of these distinguished officials. Of course any committee of arrangements has a right to ssue their call in any way they desire, but this taxing of official station, and semi-committal to the scheme is, at least, very peculiar. The present effort is entirely in the in-terest of St. Louis, and it is very doubtful whether sufficient aid can be secured from the various sections of the Union to properly designate it as a national movement. So far as we know, there has never been an important assemblage in the country, or a single State Legislature, which has declared sprcially for St. Louis as the locat on best suited for national purposes, and hence it seems somewhat over anxious to call a Concention of States in that city to forward this particular plan. If a Convention of the States held in Chicago, Cincinnati or Detroit were to declare in favor of St. Louis, the declaration finence legislation in that direction, but all action of the forthcoming convention for the same locality will be so much mixed with fine drives, cellar stores and city hospitality that

condition of our national capital .- Cincinnati FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE. - News has been received from Tripoli that Miss Tinne and two attendants had been murdered by their camel drive.s while traveling on the Abirgoush road,

much of their force will be lost. A new capi-

tal for this nation must be absolutely iree from

all local or sectional schemes, or private ad-

vantage. An area sufficiently large for all

present and prospective wants should be se-

ected and the title vested in the General Gov-

ernment. The serious blander by which the

choice lots fell into the hands of speculators at Washington should not be repeated. Every one is disappointed at his first visit to Washington in

seeing Pennsylvania avenue, the White House, the Treesury building and the other public

buildings, in fact the city of Washington, on the low grounds of the "Tiber" in the rear of

the Capitol, while the beautiful plateau in front

is so sparsely settled. These elevated grounds

were bought up by speculators as soon as the site was selected, so that even the Government

itself was driven to the marsnes in the rear of

the Capitol, to escape the extortion of land

sharks. All this may be easily avoided in the

future location. When our national bound-aries have become somewhat definitely estab-

ished; when our population shall have, in a

he fixed habits and habitations of older nations.

then it will be proper to select some suitable site for a new capital, situated as near as can

properly be done to the center area, the center

of population, and the center of trade. Until then we have little desire to disturb the present

great measure, ceased to migrate, and assum

between Murzuk and (3 bat. The French official journals denounce as sisehoods the reports that the health of the Emperor is worse. On the contrary, it is much improved, though not completely restored. The Empress embarked at Tonion yesterday for the East. Gen. Prim has ar-

The King of Portugal in his speech to the Cortes, which closed its sessions vesterday. making every effort to restore the financial equilbrium and revive public credit. The agmentation of the revenues from imports and the diminution of the expenditures of the Administration would command the attention of the Ministry, and the independence of Por-

tugal would be preserved. The Paraguayans contradict the recent offi-cial reports of the allies, and assert that the latter are not strong enough to attack the po-sition of Lopez in the Cordilleras. It is said that a revolution is imminent in the Argentine provinces against the policy of President Sarmiento, who is accused of sacrificing the Republic to Brazil. The allies have com-menced marching on Villa Rice, and will be supported in the attack by the Brazilian iro n-

TENNESSEE POLITICS .- Ex-President John son is in Nashville on his way to Red Suiphur Springs. Horace Maynard, H. Ham ston, of Shelby, Thornsbury, of Jefferson, and other teading Republicane, arrived in Nashville yesterday. They held a meeting in the evening. gesterday. They held a meeting in the evening, and edjourned antil to-day. The object of the meeting has not transpired. Various envalues are affect in Nashville, one of which is that they are about to take steps for a thorough reorganization of the party, and as a necessary incident, to demand the removal of all Senter office-helders in the State. Another stupid one is that they contemplate, during Senter's absence, seizing the State government. The majority of those present are members of the late Legislature.

Trifles light asair"-Flag for chignons Chicago is organizing a yacht club.

One of Burkingame's Colectials has wo James Buchanan has been fined \$5 for steining a Democratic procession in San Francisco.

O'Cincinnati and St. Louis talk of a league offensive and defensive against Ohicago. An emigrent train is soon to be run over the Pacific Bailroad. The Newport snobe expelled Daniel Pratt. Jr., from the city as a dead-best.

AP Cuttle disease has appeared at Shreves.

such abominable words as "firtist," "sea-siding," and +sea-sidist," WAn exchange thinks that Byren, who wrote about the "dark blue ocean," would not think much of the "Atlantic" just now if alive

WASHINGTON TO THE PACIFIC. VISIT TO GREAT SALT LAKE.

How We Got There-Remarkable Features of the Lake-Steady Rise of the Water-Will the Mormons be Drowned Out !-Swamming Under Difficulties-Water Strong Enough to Sit Upon-Sticks Shoot Out Like Rockets-The Utah Ho Springs-Boiling Eggs and Fingers-A Beiled Irishman-The Mormon Cemete. ry-A Dismal Burlal Ground-How Polygamy Blunts Family Affections-Impartial Eulogies by a Mormon Husband-Matters Miscellaneous about the Mermons-Mormon Women Vote in the Church-What the Women Think abou Polygamy-The Mormons Upon Polyg amy as a "More!" Institution-The Great Central City of Mormondom to be in Missouri-The Wages Questien in

[Editorial Correspondence of The Star.]

SALT LAKE CITY, July 21, 1869. Salt Lake is apparently so near Salt Lake City that the visitor to the latter proposing to take a trip to the lake is surprised to learn that it involves a tedious, dusty ride of twenty-two miles from the city, occupying most of a day. Tourists, pressed for time, are therefore apt to content themselves with a distant view of the lake, and take the various tales of its wonderful qualities for granted. This seemed likely to be our case, but on mentioning our difficulty to Mr. Cannon, of the Deseret News, whose intelligent courtesies had previously aided us greatly in seeing what there was of interest in Utah, he informed us that a new route to the lake had been recently developed by which it could be reached by a short and pleasant trip of ten miles. He followed up this agreeable intelligence by offering to pilo: us to the spot and early the next morning he summoned us from the Townsend House for the interesting trip. We found his comfortable carriage provided with all the appliances for Salt Lake excursionizing that his experience and hospitable ideas could suggest. These included the usual bathing requisites and also a number of broad-brimmed bathing hats to protect our heads and shoulders from the particularly effective rays of the sun as experienced on the borders of the lake; also a very complete outfit for pic-nicing purposes of which more anon. Our journey was partly by the usual traveled road but we soon left it and its blinding dust and then our way was through some pleasant lanes and green fields to the waters of the lake. On the route we passed a specimen of the mud-wall built around the city in 1852 as a projecton against the Indians. It was about nine miles in length, twelve feet high

and six feet thick at the base. A Curious Feature of Sait Lake. It is a singular fact that Salt Lake has within the las half dozen years risen some nine feet: and the point we visited is sub merged farm. ing land, the fences of which are still standing in the water. Far up the hill-sides, bounding the valley, may be seen the well- marked waterline showing the height formerly reached by the lake. Should it ever reach a similar height the Mormon problem will be solved, so far as Salt Lake City is concerned, by the burial of the place an hundred feel or more under the brine. The Mormons account for the rise in the lake by the unusual amount of cloudy and rainy weather of late years by which the process of evaporation has been retarded; but as they seem to count also upon a permanent increase in the rain-fall of the valley in consequence of its being brought into cultivation, the same causes which have produced the present rise in the lake may continue to operate until it has overcome the moderate elevation of the ty above it.

Salt Lake has four rivers of considerable ize, constantly contributing their waters to well its buik, and yet it has no outlet whatever-at least no visible outlet. Under hot unclouded suns the work of evaporation is undoubtedly rapid over its broad extent of 40 by 120 miles, but any change in the atmospheric conditions to arrest this evaporation may change the whole aspect of affairs in the valley in a few years.

The lake has a number of mountainous islands, more like the bold, rugged islands of the Mediterranean in picturesque effect, probably, than any others in the country. These, with the wonderful indigo blue of the waters, the rich cultivated valley, and the background of snowy mountains, make up a picture of varied and striking beauty. Hundreds of gulls and snipe occupied the shore as we drove up, and seemed disinclined to move, affording a tempting opportunity for a shot had we been provided with guns. On alighting some of our party found some interesting specimens of the horned toad hopping about in the grass. The water of the lake appeared clear at a little distance, but on a closer view it was found to be perfectly alive with a whitish semi-transparent animalculæ, and the shores of the lake were covered with the dead insects in such numbers as to make a sert of scurf. The insects were from half to two-thirds of an inch in length, shrimpish in shape, and as lively as vinegar eels, affording rather a striking contradiction to the writers who have set down Salt Lake as utterly destitute of animal life. On entering the water for a swim our host warned us to beware of letting the brine enter the mouth, nostrils or ears, as it would cause acute pain in consequence of its strength, but the novelty of our experiences in attempting to keep the body under water were so novel that shouts of wonder and explosions of laughter greeted every new effort and catastrophe, and soon to all this was added the spitting, sputtering and sneezing from the introduction of the pungent water to the nose and mouth. It caused violent bleeding of the nose with some, and we all had occasion to remember the brine with some depth of feeling.

The water of Salt Lake, according to Stans. bury, contains more than twenty per cent. of chloride of sodium, and its specific gravity is greater than that of any other body of water except the Dead Sea. We waded out some distance to get sufficient depth for immersion, and our progress was amusingly fatiguing in consequence of the density of the water. It was almost as tiring as to wade through very heavy snow; and the attempt to move the hands rapidly through it was about as successful as through quicksliver. One could sit motion. less in the water, and float as comfortably as seated in an arm-chair; or lie extended on the back with most of the body above water. But when essaying to swim, it was with great difficulty that the feet could be kept sufficiently submerged to enable the swimmer to "kick out." A stick thrust down into the bottom would in a moment shoot up out of the water with such force as to leap more than its length above the surface. On emerging from our bath, the encrustation of selt upon the skin was so thick as to cause the oddest constitions -something like that of having suddenly acquired an inflexible metallic sain-and it was only after washing in a fresh water stream en-tering the lake that we began to feel like ourselves again. For one thing, it developes a tremendons ap-

petite to bethe in Salt Lake, and it was a pretty hungry party that gathered under the shade trees of that Mormon farmer, near the lake, to partake of the good things brought out in such profesion from our friend Cannon's magical baskets.

The Boiling Springs.

On the return to the city We stopped to in-spect the Hot Sulphur Springs, hot enough to boil eggs, and, indeed, we found some eggs in a cloth bag immersed in the water for economical cookery, the property, probably, of the

people in a cabin adjoining. It was proposed to test our powers of endarance in the way of parboil by thrusting our hands in the bubbling pool. I found it convenient to remove mine at the end of about two seconds, but K. stood it four seconds-and wore gloves for a month afterward! The water flows from the mountain side in a strong stream, forming a large pool, and the waste goes off to form a pretty little lake, known as Hot Spring Lake, much resorted to in the summer for boating and in winter for skating. The sulphur of the water forms from the bottom of the pool in the shape of marine plants of brilliant colors, and so deceptive is the resemblance to living plants that it needs close examination to undeceive one. The water, as I have said, is of boiling heat as it issues from the base of the mountain, and the pool is fenced in to prevent accidents.

A Boiled Irishman. A story is told of an Irishman who mis ook this Boiling Spring for the Warm Spring, nearer the city, and undertook to have a nice, refreshing little bath all by himself. He was warned against the undertaking, but he took the notion into his head that the Mormons did not want him to bathe in their fine spring, and in he went. In a twinkling there was a roar from that quarter that brought the whole neighborhood to the rescue, and he was fished out nearly dead, but still firm in the conviction that he "could stand anything that any d-d Mormon could !"

The Mormon Cemetery. In mounting one of the bills nearest to the city to get a view of the valley we passed through the Mormon cemetery. It was altogether the most desolate, unat ractive resting place for the dead I ever saw. It was on a barren hill side, laid out without regard to walks, and overgrown with weeds and wild sage. There were no trees, plants, or flowers, or any of the usual marks of affection shown by the living for those dear in life, with the single exception of a wreath of withered flowers over a little grave, the tribute of some mother apparently to the memory of her child. Many of the graves were unmarked, a large proportion had wooden head-boards, and in many instances the boards were lettered only with the initials of the deceased, as "T. D."no other inscription whatever. Doubtless the poverty of many of the Mormons may account partly for this state of things; but the neglected condition of the grounds, and the slight attention paid to the graves marked by more pretentious monuments, serves to show more conclusively than almost anything else I have seen here how polygamy tends to blunt and scatter the family affections. A Mormon father with the marital and paternal affections divided among a dozen wives and two or three score of children, can hardly be expected to feel more individual interest in them than in the stock in his barn-yard; and the numerous members of his different housholds must feel the same infinitesimal regard for him and for each other. Brigham Young professes not to be able to remember even the number or the names of his different wives. If a Mormon husband is so oblivious of his wives in life it is hardly probable he will trouble himself much about them after they are dead. In one instance there was a line of enlogy for a deceased wife: To the memory of Mary Jane Webb Candland, wife of David Candland, aged 21 years.

"What woman should be she was." But, quite impartially, the next head-board ears the inscription: "In memory of Mary Ann B. Oandland, wife of David Candland. She was all that we could ask woman to be-

a faithful wife." in another place there were four little grave in a row, children of three wives-"Paschal M., son of Phebe and E. B. Tripp. "Bartlett, son of Jessess and E. B. Tripp." "Charles A., son of Phebe and E. B. Tripp. "Arnold O., son of Sophia and E. B. Tripp. Elsewhere were inscriptions telling the

story of the death of two children of different mothers, born in the same year and dying the next, and each dying in the same month of the year it was born-" Harlow Marini Eldridge. Born Dec. 12

1861. Died Dec. 22, 1862." Charles Ursula Eldridge. Born Nov. 8th

1861. Died Nov. 25th, 1862." The inscriptions served to show how varied are the nationalities drawn upon to make up this Mormon community. There were a number of Swedish names. One stone was lettered-"In memery of Karira Yanson. Born in Sweden, Oct. 1, 1804. Died in S. L. City Ap. 17. 1865." On the reverse-"Mine Karna Jonson." There was the name of "Mariah Antinett;" and near by was a stone,"In memory of Samuel L H. Davis, born in Neath, South Wales, and killed while digging a well in the 11th ward.' The most conspicuous monument in the yard was-"In memory of Jacob Gooding. Born in Fairfax county, Va., June 11, 1832. Died at Deep Creek, Utah Terr., Dec. 17, 1863, aged 31 years. This monument was erected as a tribute of respect and admiration for his character by the officers and employees of the Overland Mail Co., of which he was Superintendent."

- The Mormon elders deny as utterly ridiculous the stories to the effect that Brigham Young uses the monies of the church without responsibility, and that he has a large amount invested on his own account in the Bank of England. They say that his power is a moral one, and that it would be utterly destroyed if there was any reason to suspect that the funds of the Mormon Church were misappropriated by him. The Mormon Council is composed of men of capacity, perfectly conversant with the amount of revenues received by the church and aware of the disposition made of them; the greater part going to the work of proselytism throughout the world. But Brigham Young has great business capacity and makes money abundantly on his own hook. He has a finger in almost every business enterprise in the valley, factories, co-operative stores, railroads, and theatres (a la Fisk, Jr.,) and would be the last man in the world to let any capital lie idle in the Bank of England when he can use it so profitably at home. This is what the

-The Mormon women vote on church affairs, and the Mormons point to this fact with some complacency, as showing their advanced posi tion in recognizing the rights of women Brigham Young, in a late sermion, said that he had had it in his mind to test the feeling of the women upon the question of polygamy by putting it to a vote with them. He econed to entertain no doubt that they would prenounce in its favor; and I am not sure but that he is right, for the most funation polygamists I have seen here have been women. There is no doubt that there is an immense amount of "clapperclawing" amongst the wives, but yet they devoutly believe that polygamy is a divine institution, and that those are to be specially blessed who follow the scriptural injunction to "replenish and multiply." The Mormons too, make the most of all the reports and statustice showing the unhappy position of women in communities where they preponderate in numbers over the males, and where they have no natural protectors and the Mormen women have come to believe that they are much more favored than their homeless, uncared-for aisters elsewhere. Singular as it may appear to those who have been in the habit of looking upon Mormondom as the moral plague-spot of the earth, the Mormons really believe that they are the most moral as well as the most temperate and industrious people upon the face of the globe They claim that not only is prostitution unknown amongst them, but that for physiological reasons men having a plurality of wives are more continent, and women bear children under more favorable physical and moral ans. pices than when a single wife is subjected at

all times to the passions and appetites of coarse, animal busband.

-The Mormous believe that their religion will yet be the religion of the nation, and that their great central city for the new Jerusalem will be in Jackson county, Missouri, from which they were driven in 1833. When this happens the St. Louis folks must look to it that Brigham Young don't outbid them for the National Capital.

-The wages question in Utah is uppermost just now. The "Church" holds that the pay for labor of all kinds is so high as to interfere with the prosperity of the city. Carpenters now get from \$4 to \$6 per day; laborers from \$3 to \$3.50 per day; blacksmiths \$3 per span for sheeing borses. The church authorifies have essayed to reduce the wages of mechanics to \$1.50 per day, and of laborers to \$1, but so much opposition has been encountered that the reduction has not been effected.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

Interesting Particulars. How Oxford Wen-Harvard Stops to

Drink-Description of the Crews-A Word About the Referee-Former Races, Cable despatches give further interesing par-

ticulars of the great International University Boat Race. A despatch from London last evening gives the following graphic account of the The excitement over the Harvard and Oxford boat race to-day was intense. The city has been almost deserted and business quite

neglected. Vehicles of all descrip ions, bearing the Harvard and Oxford colors, and heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leasing to the course, and during the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney, Ham-mersmith, Cheswick, Barnes, Mortlake, &c., were thronged with pedestrians. The railway companies found themselves almost unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast num-bers in waiting at the depo's. It is no exagger-ation to state that probably a million of people

witnessed the race. The course for the race was that known as the Metropolitan, or better as the Putney to Mortlake course. Its length is four miles two furlongs. The race was rowed up stream. The boats did not row under Putney bridge, but started directly above it. The river is about seven bundred feet wide at this point, and the banks are level and low along the whole course For one-third of a mile from the starting place the river is straight; it then curves like the letter U. There are two bridges on the course, the Hammersmith bridge, one mile and six furlongs from Patney, and the Barnes railway bridge, three and a half miles from the start The course ends at a place called Barker's Raile, where the direction of the river makes another U, in a position the reverse of the first. and chose the Middlesex side, the outside of the semicircle. Both boats started at 5 o'clock 14 minutes 16% recouds. The tide at the start was sluggish, and a light south west breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were first to catch the water, and took the lead. gaining rapidly upon their opponents and making forty-five strokes per minute, against the Uxford's forty. At Bishop's creek, three furlongs from the starting place, the Harvards led half a length. Gaining bead way, they increased their speed as they passed the willows. Their pare was subsequently slackened, and the Oxfords pulled up, but the Harvards were still threefourths of a length ahead at Craven Point three-fourths of a mile from the start. The Oxfords now went on with a steady

their lead, and at Crabiree, a mile and an eighth from the aqueduct, were a couple of lengths ahead. Beyond this point the Harvards were taken wide, and the Oxfords quickening their speed reduced the gap at the scap works, a mile and a half from the star to half a length. The Harvards now pulled up with a magnificent brush to Hammer-muth bridge, a mile and three quarters, but in shooting the bridge lost the distance they had gained. Opposite the middle wall the Oxfords spurt d and came up gradually to the Harvards, but when opposite the Danes the boat were found to be too close, and the Harvard gave way, and at Cheswick Ait, 2% miles, the oats were level. After proceeding fifty yards further the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards again got ever with them. The Oxfords gained rapidly at Daeswick, where it became clear that the race apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race. From this point the Oxfords drew abead, and in a few trokes obtained a lead of two lengths. The Harvards, rowing pluckily, held them there for half a mile, when they fell astern, and the Oxfords, at thirty-eight strokes per minute shot past Barnes bridge, 3% miles, three lengths

Along Barnes' beach the Harvards refreshed their stroke, Mr. Loring, with river water, thereby retarding their boat. The Americans feetual, and the Oxfords getting more of a lead eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up in the last few strokes, and pulling up fresh. The Oxfords arrived at the ship at o'clock 36 minutes and 47 seconds, making the 4% miles in 92 minutes 40% seconds. The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning, were landed at Barnes'. The race was a good one, and excited a degree of enthusiasm along the banks of the river utterly unknown in tormer races. The crews were

Oxford-S. Darbishire, Baliol College, stroke 22 years, 16t pounds. J. C. Tinne, University College, 23 years, 180 pounds. A. C. Yarbor ough, Lincoln College, 20 years, 161 pound F. Willan. Exeter College, bow, 25 years, 16. pounds. J. Hall, Corpus Christi College, cox3 wain, 101 pounds. Harvard-A. P. Loring, Boston, stroke, years, 156 pounds. W. H. Simmons, Concord Massachusetts, 20 years, 182 pounds. F. O.

Lyman, Sandwich Islands, 151 pounds. J. S. Fay, Boston, bow, 155 pounds. A. Burnham, Chicago, coxswain, 116 pounds. All the men in the Oxford crew rowed in the winning eights against Cambridge, on the same course over which the race to-day took place. and Mr. Willan rowed in the victorious Oxford eight of 1867, and in the Oxford tour which entered the Paris regatta. They all have pulled winning bout at the great amateur regatta for scholars and gentlemen at Henley. The crew had the sdvantage of great experience. Their familiarity of the course was a strong point in

their favor.

races against Yale at Worcester. Loring wastroke of the Harvards in 1868, when they mad the three miles in 17 minutes 48% seconds—the quickest time on record in the University races. Lyman and Far, as stated, were in the race of last July, in which the time was the test ever made on the course with the exception of that last year. One of the great advan tion of that last year. One of the great advantages of Lyman and Fay over Bass and Rice was the experience and confidence which was gained by having pulled in a regular and hardly-contested face.

Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," acted as the referee, at the request of the Harvard crew. In accepting their invitation to act it is stated that he said:—"I should like if I said I hope wan will win.

tation to act it is stated that he said :- "I anothed
lie if I said I hope you will win; but I do hope
that at the finish the bow of your boat will be
at the stroke-oar of Uxbrd." The color of Oxford is dark blue; the color of Harvard is me-

BY Henry Clay's gradie was a bread-tray or So Since the close of the war 5,000 miles of sulroad have been laid in the Western and Southern States. BFA Minnesota railroad conductor lately stopped his train to hunt prairie chickens, and caused his passengers to miss all their connec-

as A sensational marriage in Aurora, Illi-nois, united an "albino" boy to the "fat girl," weight 495 pounds, who were both attached to travelling circus. By The new match between Allen and Galla-gher has fallen through, and they probably will not meet again, at least not till after the McCoole and Allen figut. The St. Louis people are proposing to the man who is rolling the Pelham House west, ward to start the national capital in the same

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR. This Afternoon's Dispatches.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

A Corrected Sketch.

Interesting Details. Opinions of the English Papers.

LONDON, Aug. 28 .- A corrected sketch of the race yesterday says .- The Oxfords passed Barnes' bridge only two lengths ahead, the Harvards having made a brilliant spurt before reaching the bridge, by which they gained about three-quarters of a length. The coxswain merely sprinkled the water in Loring's face. The judge says the Harvards were only half a length clear water in the rear at the

After the race, the two crews dined at Mart-lake with Mr. Phillips, who invited a large party to meet them. During the dinner the Oxford men in speeches said, the race was if not the bardest, was at least as hard as any-thing they had ever contested, and praised the pluck and work of the Harvards. The Harvards consider that their steering was rather out, making a passible difference of from a half length to a length. Loring was rather unwell Owing to over training
The Harvards are well satisfied with their

work, and pleased with the arrangements which prevented any difficulty during the race. The general opinion is that the race was thoroughly well contested, and great praise resounds on all sides for each crew.

LONDON, August 28—The press generally comment on the length of the race yesterday. The Times, in reviewing the contest, says: "The inferiority of the Americans was in a most unpardonable point the steering. Their cox-swain undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race. Until the Americans retrieve this defeat, they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with perfect fair play and if the Englishmen go to America they will meet with similar treatment. May all our future international struggles be conducted in the same spirit and whichever side wins may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat.

not command success, they deserved it, and hopes that the American yachtmen, in the Atlantic, may revenge the noble deteat of their The Star says:—The Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their oppo-nents, who, though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foemen worthy of their oars. The strife between Old and New England on the river from which the Pilgrim fathers started, has an historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New England had won, the old country would be a started to the country would be a started. land had won, the old country would have shared in the triumph of its descendants, but the fates were decided otherwise. We are sure

The News declares that if the Harvards did

that the Harvards would rather be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN ALASKA. A Mountain Range of Iron Ore. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 .- Prot. Davidson of the United States Coast Survey, reports discovering during his recent eclipse expedition in Alaska a mountain range of iron ore, extending from the mouth of the Chilkabal river far beyond his astronomical station. The range has an elevation of two thousand feet, and causes a local deviation of the compass ten degrees. The Professor also determined the geographical position of numer-ous points on the line of the exploration, and

found that the Clulkohal valley, passes, soil, climate and productions far more favorable than those of the Alexander Archipelago. MISS SENYAH, THE TRAPEZIST, ROBBED.

ROCHESTER, August 25 .- Miss Senyah, of Yankee Robinson's Circus Company, was robbed of four hundred dollars in greenbacks, amounting to four thousand dollars, while performing at Clyde, Wayne county, last evening. The property was taken from her trunk

A BURGLAR ROBS THECITY OF PHIL-ADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, August, 28 .- During last night, the office of Receiver of city taxes, corner 6th and Chestnut street, and only a few steps from the central police station. was broken open by burglars, who carried off from \$20 to \$30,000, of which \$10,000 was in cash,

TELEGRAPH DECISION. SAN FRANCISCO, August 27 .- The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada has decided that the telegraph is a branch of commerce, and is therefore under the control of Congress, in the same manner as other kind of commercial in-

NAPOLEON GETTING BETTER. Paris, August 28 .- The alarming rumors recently set affect concerning the Emperor's health are officially denied this morning. The symptoms of his rheumatic affections are growing more favorable daily. An investigation has been ordered to discover the authors of the

false reports that have been propagated. BALTIMORE, August 28 .- The steamer Berlin,

tercourse among the several States.

has arrived here from Bremen. The Gettysburg Rennion.

Yesterday morning another part of the Get-tysburg field was visited, principally by gen-tlemen who were engaged in the battle, the company consisting of Gov. Chamberlain, Gens. Sweltzer, Hartshorn and Coulter, and Ools. Benedict and Meyer. Judge Benedict, of New York, Col. Batchelder, Mr. McConaughy, sec-retary of the Battlefield Memorial Association, and others, accompanied the party.

The business accomplished was the designation of the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac on the 2d of July, and in this connection Governor Chamberlain pointed out the positions held by himself on a portion of Little Pound Ton Known as Vicentia Source. Little Round Top, known as Vincent's Spur. Stakes were driven to indicate them, and also on the same rocky eminence the places where Generals Vincent and Weed, and Lieut. Heslett. who commanded a battery, were killed. Rose's farm, and what is known as the Wheatfield, together with the woodland near by, were visited and the respective posi-tions of the troops marked. Graphic accounts were given by several gentlemen present of the events of the battle, showing where ten several charges were made by the opposing armies, and where the terrific fight with bayonets took place; Colonel Jefferds, of the Fourth Maine, having in that conflict been killed, together with others on both sides. The field where over thirteen thousand stand of arms and five hundred prisoners were captured from the invaders were disignated with certainty. The military who visited the ground were attached to the Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps. The examination of the field, on which ilmost every brigade was represented, has been

Many of the visitors departed for their homes. leaving but comparatively few at the Springs, where everything has subsided to its usual quiet. The small amount of field work will be completed to-day. It is proposed by the officers of the Fifth corps to erect a memorial to serve as an observatory on Round Top, which will command the entire scene of conflict in which they were

engaged, and give a bira's eye view of all the The statue of Peace was hoisted to its place on the monument in the soldiers' cemetery yesterday. All four of the statues are now in

FALL BOXBETS .- Of fall bonnets we can only speak by hearsay, as the bonnets themoselves are in the Custom House. They are still worn very far forward, and with prominent coronets. The rumor is that the importations will show an increase in eize, how much or how little the inture will tell. As chatelaine braids falling low on the neck have entirely superseded high chignons in Paris, the bon let must be increased in depth to meet the braids. Strings of gros grain ribbon tying under the chin will be revived. Lace scarts, beginning on the left side, pass under the chin, and pass on the left side, pass under the chin, and pass up again on the right, from whonce falls a long streamer, which is someti as used as a veil. Hany fur hats will be worn in the winter—Harper's Barar, Sep. 4.

A NEW EXTERPRISA POR CALIFORNIA.-At last a company has been formed to work the iron mines of California. The Sherra Iron Company has filed its cortifants of incorporation. The capital stock of the company is \$1,200,000, divised into 10,0. The company is

Not long ago no one in Paris would wear flowers in his buttonhole, but now the hapten choice has been universally adopted, and very high prices are paid to the flories for such decorations.

such decerptions.

Fit is said that the juice of one lemon a day, taken in water, will ourse the most obstinate care of neuralgia. No sugar should be taken, as it has a tendency to counteract the effects of the lemon juice.

Fithere is a report that Morris Lamprey, a well-known lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., who is about to marry a beautiful and wealthy young lady is to be prosecuted for breach of promise, in damages of \$50,000, by another young lady.

Fithe waiters and cooks at the International Hotel, Ningara Falls, had a lively fight a few days since, using pistols and knives freely. The statement that Ningars is dull would thus seem to be without foundation.

England has a "Pig Polooner." This country once had "Cruel Oyslera," and England formerly contained "Salt Pich," whose owner, when questioned why he gave the horse such a name replied, because it was good for a "fact-day."